

HOME NEWS

WANTED

1. *University of Virginia*

Darwinian Theory, 17 pages, and so on. It would be strange indeed if a cyclopedia of such great merit, published at a cost so surprisingly low, did not reach an enormous circulation. A specimen volume may be ordered and returned if not wanted. JOHN B. ALLEN, Publisher, New York, Chicago, Atlanta and San Francisco.

It is said that J. N. Camden, Gov. Wilson, and Henry G. Davis, as well as others too numerous to mention, would be glad to smother John E. Kenna in the United States Senate. Present indications seem to bespeak a hotly contested election.

A PHARMACEUTIST'S OPINION
 "I have been practicing medicine for twenty years and have never been able to put up a vegetable compound that would, like the famous *Little's Oriental Balm*, promptly and effectively treat the *Little's* ailment, such as toothache, headache, neuralgia, sciatica, rheumatism, sprains, strains, lumbago, the agonies and untimely deaths of the system."
 J. M. HARRIS, M. D., Washington, Ark.
Watch for Green Mountains. Look for the Red Trade-Mark on front of Wrapper, and the name of the Dispensary, and J. H. Collins & Co., Inc.

TRY US

POCAHONTAS TIMES.

Vol. VI.

C. F. WEAVER, EDITOR.

Huntersville, West Virginia, Thursday, Jan. 3 1889.

Terms of \$1.00 PER YEAR. No. 24.

Official Directory of Pocahontas County.

Judges of Circuit Court, A. N. Campbell, Presiding, and J. M. McVay, Associate.
County Clerk, J. J. Board.
Assessor, C. O. Arbaugh.
Comptroller, C. E. Sand, Treas.
Sheriff, G. P. Moore.
Deputy Sheriff, Geo. Barker.

THE COURTS.

Circuit Court convenes on the first Monday in April, the last Monday in June and the last Monday in October.

County Court convenes on the 1st Tuesday in January, March, October and second Tuesday in July July in July term.

L. M. MCINTOSH, C. F. MOORE.

MCINTOSH & MOORE.

Attorneys at Law, Huntersville, W. Va.
Will practice in the courts of Pocahontas and adjoining counties and in the Supreme Court of Appeals.

D. A. STOFFER.

Attorney at Law, Huntersville, W. Va.

Will practice in the courts of Pocahontas and adjoining counties.

H. A. ROBERTS.

Attorney at Law & Notary Public, Huntersville, W. Va.

Will practice in the courts of Pocahontas and adjoining counties and in the Supreme Court of Appeals.

J. W. KIRK.

Attorney at Law, Lewisburg, W. Va.

Will practice in the courts of Pocahontas and adjoining counties.

W. L. KIRK.

Attorney at Law, Lewisburg, W. Va.

Will practice in the Circuit Court of Pocahontas county.

F. J. RYDER.

Attorney at Law, Huntersville, W. Va.

D. J. RYDER.

Resident Dentist, Huntersville, W. Va.

Will visit Pocahontas County every Spring and Fall. The exact date of each visit will appear in THE TIMES.

D. J. RYDER.

Physician & Surgeon, Huntersville, W. Va.

JOB WORK.

Done with neatness and on short notice at the lowest prices.

Distilled Business Educator.

For sale by the publisher.

For sale by the publisher.

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Tales of hunters.

The story of "Old Hickory" deal, in which he was the challenged party and by right had the choice of weapons has been often told. He stipulated that his opponent and himself should sit upon two kegs of gunpowder with a lighted fuse attached to each. The effect of this novel affair was realized when "Old Hickory" fighting enemy ran as the lighted fuse was burning dangerously near the bung-hole of his keg of powder. And as he fled he heard "Old Hickory" derisively calling to him to "come back, you damned fool; there is nothing but onion seeds in those kegs."

Another story about the man, who, when challenged by a farmer friend aggrieved at some trivial matter, suggested that they join hands and jump from the top of the highest building in New York, created a laugh when it was in his prime. But it has grown gray-haired and decrepit through long years of faithful service and has been shelved.

The man who was challenged by a wooden-legged man has become historical on account of his queer demand when he and his antagonist met upon the field of honor. He did not know until the pistols were loaded and the ground paced off that the man who thirsted for his blood was possessed with a timber land. He protested and cited that section of the code which prescribes that neither party shall have any advantage over his adversary, contending that his wooden-legged opponent had an advantage. "But rather than break up the affair, gentlemen," remarked the man who had two sound and natural legs. "I make the following proposition: If you will get a beggar for me to put one of my legs in, I will go ahead with the fight."

That deal didn't come off. There was a good one told in Georgia a few years ago and it has lost none of its vitality with age. A couple of gentlemen had decided that nothing but a shot at one another with adult pistols would satisfy a difference they enjoyed. By reason of a failure to make a railroad connection one of the principals did not arrive at the place selected for the battle and his second brought the news of his detention to the others, who were impatient for the slaughter to begin. When the other principal heard of the delay that was to delay him from the privilege of shooting at his enemy he promptly sent word that the code made provisions for such emergencies. That when either of the principals failed to appear at the time and place set for the duel his second must appear in the stead of the other side. Well the second in this case did not take kindly to this and said that it would be impossible for him to fight as he was not naturalized. That duel was declared off and a champagne supper ordered good feeling all around.

In the days when it was the proper thing to look the audience in a darkened room and see them with pistols there were good stories told. One of them has been preserved. A German and a Frenchman were the fighters. They were locked in a room which was so dark that they could not see each other. The Frenchman discovered what time passed by his own peculiar style. "I know as I shoot my pistol at midnight," he said to himself, "I am a champion and will shoot as the Frenchman as he shoots his pistol and I will kill him. I keep my rifle and as

Dutchman I not hear at all. But when I shoot my pistol up he chim in to scare him, down he come."

Ability. Success may not always be the test of ability, but it is so in enough cases to warrant one in saying that the universally unsuccessful man is incompetent. We feel that there is a screw loose somewhere. If he really had ability, and all that is included in that name, he would succeed in a nothing. Ability implies enough energy to surmount small difficulties, and not only small obstacles, but obstacles that would daunt and discourage the man of little determination. To such a one a rebuff only furnishes fresh incentive to succeed—at all hazards.

Those who sit down, and cry weakly that they are more able to do great deeds than such-a-one if they only had the opportunity; that they have as much talent as so-and-so, but they only lack the chance to display it; that they have no time to do anything; that circumstances are against them; or they would certainly succeed—probably possess neither talent nor ability, except in their own imagination. If they had the talent, they would accomplish something, no matter what circumstances were against them. They might perhaps do better when they had more time, more outlook, more chance to show what they could do; but it is hardly likely, if they did nothing at all while the fates were against them, that they would make a shining success when things were more favorable.

Ability makes its possessors resolve that they will do something with it; that they will work to improve the talent, small though it be, that they feel is theirs; that they will not be beaten, and that nothing shall daunt them. This faith and energy may really serve to remove the mountains that confront them, or at least enable them to bear to so far surmount them that, though the way may be rough and toilsome at first, it will become easier and straighter as they climb upwards. Therefore, if you are persuaded in your mind that you are really and truly able to do a certain thing, do not go about crying that you could do it, only—you can't; but go to work earnestly and doggedly and do it. Do it, no matter what happens to "keep you back." Do it with all the powers of your mind and body. Do it, at first, it may be, blundering, in a blind, faltering way, but feeling confident that if you have the talent or genius it will show itself, though after a long time perhaps, and only by hard and persistent work. And be assured the one-half of the ability to do a thing lies in the determination to do it.—N. Y. Post.

Meaning of the word "limited." A subscriber asks for an explanation of the word "limited," which frequently follows the name of a corporation, as the "Western Bank Company, limited," or "Smith & Jones, limited." In the last case, as in the first, the owners is a corporation, with shareholders, not one of whose members, in a Smith or a Jones.

The old principle of corporations created by legislative act was that the entire property of every stockholder was liable for the whole debt of the company, as the whole property of every member of a partnership was liable for the whole debt of the firm.

But now modern laws every stockholder responsible for his

management of which he might not be guilty, and deterred wealthy men from becoming interested in the shares of corporations. To remove this objection the principle of limited liability was introduced, and in order to notify the public that only the separate property of the corporation was liable for the debts of the corporation the English law requires that the word "limited" shall be used in every case by the company.

Most American corporations are constituted on the principle of limited liability, but few, if any, of the States enjoin companies to append the word limited to their corporate titles. The matter is so well understood in this country, indeed, that it is not necessary.

The most noteworthy exception to the general rule is the case of the national banks, and even in this instance liability is limited to an amount equal to the par value of the shares. That is, if a national bank fails, each stockholder may not only lose what he has invested, but \$100 more for each share of stocks he holds, if so much is necessary to pay the debts of the bank.

Until within a few years all the Scottish banks were organized with unlimited liability, and when, eight or ten years ago, a Glasgow bank failed, disastrously, there were cases of men who only owned a share or two, valued before the failure at not much more than a hundred dollars each, who were assessed thousands of pounds sterling, to meet the debts of the bank. Since that time the Scottish banks have been allowed to reorganize on a basis of limited liability.—Youth's Companion.

BUSINESS STABILITY.

Courteous Treatment of the Rich and Poor, and its Commercial Value. Bishop Ames, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, once delivered a sermon in Washington in the presence of members of Congress, the President and a large number of other Government officials on the subject of amiability in business. His text related to the personal characteristics of the prophet Daniel, the leading characteristic of whom was amiability of deportment, winning to Daniel by his traits, nearly all with whom he came in contact. From this starting point the Bishop proceeded to sum up some of the observations of his own long life, showing how men of his acquaintance had succeeded in their several occupations by the practice of habitual courtesy with out industry, this trait, of course, accompanied by honesty and industry. "Other things being equal," said the great preacher, "I always prefer to buy my goods at the store from that clerk who has a friendly word and a kindly look of recognition. So, too, I prefer to deal with that business man who has a pleasant demeanor, and treats me like a brother. Other things being equal, such a clerk and such a business man will win whose courtesy of different social qualities will fail."

The good Bishop long since passed to final rest, but the lesson he taught is not to be forgotten. The young, on the occasion of which we speak, is as important now as it was then, and courtesy and amability in all species of trade and industry could lead to much profit. In position, the lack of courtesy has been many a candidate to the rear, and to business depending upon the voluntary forces of the people (and what business does not?) of marked the line between success and failure for many a firm. Courtesy treatment of the rich and poor alike has not only a commercial value above estimate, but it comes very near to the fulfillment of a divine command.—Laundry Journal.

The Art of Not Hearing.

The art of not hearing should be learned by all. It is fully as important to domestic happiness as a cultivated ear, for which so much money and time are expended. There are so many things which it is painful to hear many of which we ought not to hear, will disturb the temper, corrupt simplicity and modesty, detract from contentment and happiness, that every one should be educated to take in or out sounds according to his own pleasure.

If a man falls into a violent passion and calls us all manner of names, at the first word we should shut our ears and hear no more. If, in our quiet voyage of life, we find ourselves caught in one of those domestic whirlwinds of scolding we should shut our ears as a sailor would furl his sail, and making all light, and before the gale. If a hot and restless man begins to inflame our feelings we should consider what mischief those fiery sparks may do in our magazine below, our temper is kept, and instantly close the door.

If, as has been remarked, all the petty things said of one by headless or ill-natured idlers were to be brought home to him, he would be a mere walking pin cushion, stung by all the sharp remarks. If we would be happy when among good men we should open our ears when among bad men shut them. It is not worth while to hear what our neighbor says concerning our children, what our rivals say about our business, or those of our affairs. The art of not hearing though not taught in our schools, is by no means unpracticed in society. We have noticed that a well-bred woman never hears a vulgar or impertinent remark. A kind of discreet deafness saves one from many insults, from much blame, from not a little convenience in disagreeable conversation.

The steamer Kate Adams, the fastest and finest boat of her type on the Mississippi, was burned to the water's edge on Sunday morning, forty miles north of Memphis. Twenty-three or more persons, a great majority of them colored, were drowned or died from exposure in the water, which was unusually cold. The fire broke out among cotton bales, when the boat was 300 yards from shore. It was not extinguished, but the fire cut off the passengers from the bow, and they leaped overboard. There were 100 people on board, and the exact number of the lost is not known.

"John, you're been smoking again. Your clothes are reeking with the odor." "Martha, you're mistaken. I rode home in a smoking car. Had to do that or stand up." "Next day: 'John, you've been drinking again.' 'Martha, you're word I haven't.' I rode home in a—well a—car, that won't do this time." "Martha, you're thinking 'bout that other time I came home kind of—kind of—when I was out of—Chicago, Illinois."

Henry Chesnut was the only delegate to the Fifty-fourth Congress in a resolution a graduate of West University, and a teacher by profession. He will represent the good people of North Carolina.



Distilled Business Educator.

PARA-CHUTE. - The J. L. Lander Hotel will provide for the year at the following places as stated:

1st Sunday, Haverhill, 11 A.M.	2nd Sunday, Haverhill, 11 A.M.
3rd Sunday, Haverhill, 11 A.M.	4th Sunday, Haverhill, 11 A.M.
5th Sunday, Haverhill, 11 A.M.	6th Sunday, Haverhill, 11 A.M.
7th Sunday, Haverhill, 11 A.M.	8th Sunday, Haverhill, 11 A.M.
9th Sunday, Haverhill, 11 A.M.	10th Sunday, Haverhill, 11 A.M.

HOME NEWS

-O. B. Sharp, of Free, qualified as Notary Public Tuesday.

-C. B. Moore, Esq. of Dunmore, was in town Tuesday and Wednesday.

-Geo. W. Talbot, of Lenoir, was in town Tuesday and Wednesday, and was in a substantial way.

-Edbert Hill, of Washington Territory, was in town Tuesday and Wednesday.

-Not a few of those who attended Court this week subscribed for THE TIMES. Thanks.

-Geo. M. Kim, Esq. of Marlinton has been commissioned as Notary Public by the Governor.

-The County Court ought to make an appropriation for the repairing of the road up Snake River. The recent increase in travel over that route makes it a necessity.

-Lee Dever, (son of) Anna Dever, Esq. who is located at Duluth, Minn., is visiting his relatives on Knapp's creek. We are glad to hear that he has done well in the west.

-A number of persons who had expected cabinet positions under Cleveland were before the County Court this week, asking to be appointed road overseers.

-C. O. Arbuckle, who is off on a flying trip to Charleston, W. Va., is visiting his relatives on the next home of his. If Charley gets the chance he will make an efficient officer.

-Quite a number of persons were in town Tuesday and Wednesday attending County Court. The new officers were all on hand to qualify, and the law of Justice and Constables was never before so well.

-We are requested by the trustees of the Churches at this place to say to the people that they should assemble promptly at the hour appointed for services. When present is announced by the clock, be sure you are in your place by 10 minutes past 10.

-The County Court met last Tuesday. It began its work by installing C. E. Board, the Commissioner elected to succeed B. H. Clark. Mr. Board was also elected President of the Court. In our next issue we shall give our readers an account of the Court's proceedings.

-We were sorry to hear of the death of one who attended the Christmas Yuletide at Dunmore and Free. Many persons were told who attended the Yuletide at Dunmore and Free, and who were disappointed to hear of the death of one who attended the Yuletide at Dunmore and Free.

-The order entered by the County Court on Wednesday morning regarding all persons to address the Court from this bar in a more in the right direction, and we sincerely hope it will be strictly enforced. The order that has been issued in the past, of allowing anyone to come in and speak at any time in the bar of the Court, or long by the side of the bench for an indefinite time, during the proceedings, was too lax, in a good measure, to business and seriously a gross violation of Court House decorum.

-We are informed that on last Sunday, Quincy W. Poague met with a very painful and perhaps fatal accident. He was on his way home from Idway, riding at a rapid rate, when his horse threw him and trampled him under foot, fracturing his skull and inflicting other painful injuries. At this writing this condition is still critical.

A Card to the People

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned have this day mutually dissolved the partnership hitherto existing between them in the practice of law under the firm name and style of McIntire and Moore. All business undertaken by the firm previous to this date will receive the attention of both parties until completed, just as if the partnership still continued. We would also remind those indebted to the firm that this is a most excellent time to come forward and pay up.

Respectfully,
L. M. MCINTIRE,
F. MOORE.

Huntersville, W. Va.
Jan. 1st 1889.

Deacons Deeds.

The Christmas dinner given at the lumber camp of Capt. E. A. Smith, was largely attended and greatly enjoyed. Mr. Gay, the expert French cook of the camp is well known to all who have ever partaken of his preparations.

A little child aged 18 months, daughter of Mr. John G. Smith, near Glade Hill, died last Saturday night from the effects of being burned. Nearly a week previous to its death the mother left her two children in the house while she went to break the ice for the cow. Upon her return she found her little daughter had been wrapped in the flames and its clothing almost entirely consumed.

The hearts of the old bachelors are sad. Leap year goes, and no wedding. Such is life. Robert McLaughlin has a new bachelor—a 9-pounder.

Entertainment at Hillshire Male and Female Academy.

According to previous announcement a large and appreciative audience assembled at the Academy in Hillshire on the evening of Dec. 21st to be entertained by the pupils of Hillshire Male and Female Academy of which Prof. W. H. Landon is Principal and Miss Emma N. Warwick Assistant.

The exercises were varied consisting of Music, Dialogue, Declamation, Recitations and discourses. Beginning with a Salutatory by Master Willis Wyson, the entire programme was rendered in a manner highly entertaining to the audience and which reflected much credit upon the pupils.

It would like to refer separately to the recitation of each piece, but to do so would take too much space. The little folks acquitted themselves admirably and showed conclusively they were under the training of those who are well versed in the art of teaching.

Probably the most interesting feature of the programme was the discussion by four young men of the question—Resolved that George Washington was a greater man than Robert E. Lee. The young debaters handled the question with much ability and showed a familiarity with the subject that no doubt for arguments that of much older and mature minds, and as we said and believed we were maintained to say that perhaps the world will yet know more Demosthenes and Ciceros. So earnest was the question discussed that it would have been difficult for a Commission of cultured gentlemen to have decided to whom the laurels of victory be lodged.

The audience expressed itself as much pleased with the entire programme and each one felt that he

had been amply compensated in his attendance.

This was the first entertainment given by Prof. Landon and so creditably did the school acquit itself that the people cannot fail to recognize that they have a sound and thorough teacher. Prof. Landon is a gentleman of refinement culture and learning and we trust he will receive that support from the public that his name and his standing to which he is fully entitled. No one need be afraid to trust the training of his child both morally and mentally to his hands. He comes highly recommended and his stay in our midst even the short time he has been here has most favorably impressed the community with his worth. He is ably assisted by Miss Emma N. Warwick a lady well known to the people of the entire county and we hope that the future support he received will be commensurate with the services he deserves.

Hon. C. P. Dyer, representative of Pocahontas and Webster Counties, is a candidate for the Speakership of the next house of delegates. Should be successful in securing the place he will, no doubt, fill it creditably.

The West Virginia legislature meets at Charleston on Wednesday 9th. The most important work to be done is the election of a United States Senator to succeed the Hon. John E. Keene. It is hoped that in this particular instance history will not repeat itself in a reproduction of the scene of two years ago. Such a fight was made at that time it would be especially disastrous. No meager is the democratic majority that nothing short of absolute harmony and constant unanimity can assure democratic success.

State of Ohio, City of Toledo.
Lucas County, S. S.
Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of One hundred Dollars for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure.

FRANK J. CHENEY.
Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 10th day of December, A. D. 1888.

A. W. GLEASON,
Notary Public.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send testimonials, free.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
Sold by all Druggists, 75 cents.

SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR

TORPID LIVER

1. A feeling of weakness and pain in the back.
2. Bad breath, bad taste in the mouth, and coated tongue.
3. Constipation, with occasional attacks of diarrhea.
4. Headache, in the front of the head, or in the temples.
5. Indigestion, loss of appetite.
6. Pain in the stomach and bowels, or in the back.
7. A feeling of fullness and heaviness in the stomach, and a feeling of fullness in the bowels.

A natural flow of bile down the liver is essential to good health. When this is obstructed, it results in:

BILIOUSNESS, which, if neglected, soon leads to serious disease. It is the most common cause of all the ailments of the liver, and it is the most common cause of all the ailments of the liver.

It has been found that in every case of Torpid Liver, the use of Simmons' Liver Regulator will cure it. It is the most common cause of all the ailments of the liver, and it is the most common cause of all the ailments of the liver.

OFFICE
A. B. CHASE & SONS, Philadelphia, Pa.

Advertisement for Simmons' Liver Regulator, mentioning its benefits for various ailments related to the liver and bile.

SEWMAKER'S SHOP

Huntersville, W. Va.
I am prepared to make in the best style and order, dresses and shoes of all kinds, also repairing done in neat style.

A WEEK'S READING FREE

FOR SIX GOOD FAMILIES.
Send your name and the name and address of five of your neighbors or friends on a postal card and get from yourself and each of them a specimen copy of

The Great Southern Weekly, THE "ATLANTIC CONSTITUTION."

Our Three Hundred "Bill App's" world famous Sketches of the old Plantation Dances.
"Hill App's" Humorous Letters for the Home and Heath Roads.
"Hill App's" "The Farm," The Household, Correspondence.
A World of Instruction and Entertainment.
Twelve Pages, The Brightest and best Weekly Pleasure every member of the Family.

Send a postal for a specimen copy, free. Address "THE CONSTITUTION," Atlanta, Ga.

Jobbins' Electric Soap

THE BEST FAMILY SOAP IN THE WORLD.

It is Strictly Pure & Pure in Quality.
It is the best family soap in the world. It is the best family soap in the world. It is the best family soap in the world.

READ THIS TWICE

There is a great saving of time, labor, and money in using Jobbins' Electric Soap. It is the best family soap in the world. It is the best family soap in the world. It is the best family soap in the world.

Beware of Imitations.

PRINT one Jobbins' Electric Soap. Don't take any other soap. It is the best family soap in the world. It is the best family soap in the world. It is the best family soap in the world.

Jobbins' Electric Soap.

It is the best family soap in the world. It is the best family soap in the world. It is the best family soap in the world.

ROOFING AND SPOUTING

Good Country Produce. Low prices for CASH or trade.

DYSPEPSIA.

It is the most common cause of all the ailments of the liver, and it is the most common cause of all the ailments of the liver. It is the most common cause of all the ailments of the liver, and it is the most common cause of all the ailments of the liver.

THE UNDERLYING CAUSE IS IN THE LIVER.

It is the most common cause of all the ailments of the liver, and it is the most common cause of all the ailments of the liver. It is the most common cause of all the ailments of the liver, and it is the most common cause of all the ailments of the liver.

SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR

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JACOB BOWER

—(READ THIS)—

CHEAPEST

IN POCAHONTAS COUNTY.

Has received a fine lot of DRESS GOODS, NOTIONS, GROCERIES, &c., &c., and will sell you 25 per cent. cheaper than any other store in the county, and exchange goods for produce.

Come and see for yourselves, at Huntersville, W. Va.

Fiduciary Notices

The following fiduciary accounts are before me for settlement:
Isaac McKel, guardian of Lydia E. McKel.
S. H. Clark, executor of Wm. J. Clark, deceased.
A. Lightner, Adm'r. Wm. Lightner, Dec'd.
L. M. McCLENTIRE, Comm'r. notes.

Notice to Creditors.

To the creditors of Allen D. Grimes, dec'd:
In pursuance of a decree of the Circuit Court of the county of Pocahontas, made in a cause therein pending, to subject the real estate of the said Allen D. Grimes to the payment of his debts, you are required to present your claims against the estate of the said Allen D. Grimes for adjudication to James W. Warwick, Jr., Commissioner, at his office in the said county, on or before the 27th day of February, 1889.

Witness: John J. Board, Clerk of the said court, this 15th day of November, 1888.
JOHN J. BOARD, Clerk.

Notice to Creditors.

To the Creditors of John Sharp, dec'd:
In pursuance of a decree of the Circuit Court of the county of Pocahontas, made in a cause therein pending, to subject the real estate of the said John Sharp to the payment of his debts, you are required to present your claims against the estate of the said John Sharp for adjudication to James W. Warwick, Jr., Commissioner, at his office in the said county, on or before the 27th day of February, 1889.

Witness: John J. Board, Clerk of the said court, this 15th day of November, 1888.
JOHN J. BOARD, Clerk.

LADIES will find relief from their Costiveness, Nervousness, in the Head, Colds, Poor Stomach, Headache, Kindred troubles, etc., by taking a dose of Simmons' Liver Regulator either before or after, so as to move the bowels once a day. Mothers will have better health and the babies will grow more robust by using the Regulator. If an infant shows signs of Colic, nothing like a few drops in water for relief. This Regulator has the red Z on front of wrapper. [114]

IF YOU WANT

Letter Heads, Envelopes, Business Cards, Official Blanks, Posters, or Anything In That Line, REMEMBER

AT THE TIMES OFFICE

They may be procured at

Lowest Rates

and of

Best Style

and

QUALITY.

TRY US

FOCALHONTAS TIMES.

Vol. VI.

C. F. MOORE, EDITOR.

Huntersville, West Virginia, Thursday, Jan. 10, 1889.

Terms of \$1.00 per year. Subscriptions in advance. No. 25.

Official Directory of Pocahontas County.

Judge of Circuit Court, A. N. Campbell.
Prosecuting Attorney, L. M. McClintock.
Deputy Sheriff, R. V. Hill.
Clerk of Circuit Court, J. J. Beard.
Clerk of County Court, C. O. Arbaugh.
County Engineer, C. E. Reed, Pres. V. S. R. Trainor.
County Surveyor, Geo. Baxter.

THE COURTS.

Circuit Court convenes on the first Monday in April, and Monday in June and third Monday in October.
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D. A. STOFFER.

Attorney-at-Law.
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D. J. H. WYNDEN.

RESIDENT DENTIST.
Berkeley, W. Va.
Will visit Pocahontas County every Spring and Fall. The extent of each visit will appear in THE TIMES.

D. B. P. PATTERSON.

Physician & Surgeon.
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Disfranchised Business Educator.

THE TIMES. The following is a list of the names of the persons who have been disfranchised in the State of Virginia, and who are now living in the State of West Virginia. The names are given in alphabetical order, and the date of their disfranchisement is given in parentheses. The names are given in alphabetical order, and the date of their disfranchisement is given in parentheses.

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The Best.

Men don't believe in good work, their fancies used to go. They've found the door of the present great to let his meekly through. There isn't a grain of his eleven feet, or a new start from his bed. To be found in earth or air, today, for the world has voted so.

But who is making the fatal draught, this poison heart and brain? And look! the doctor of each passing year with ten hundred thousand a day? Who lights the bloom of the land to-day with the fiery breath of hell? If the devil isn't and never was? Won't somebody rise and tell!

Who does the sterner of the tolling saint, set lips the pits for his rest? Who sows the tares in the field of truth wherever God sows the wheat? The Devil is voted not to be, and of course the thing is true.

But who is doing the kind of work the Devil should do?

If he's told he does not go about as a sowing lion now? But when shall we hold responsible for the everlasting row?

To be heard in house, in Church and State to the earth's remotest bound, if the devil by a unanimous vote, is nowhere to be found?

Won't somebody step to the front forthwith and make his bow and show how the friends and enemies of a single day prize up? We want to know the Devil was fairly voted out, and of course the Devil is gone.

But simple people would like to know who carries his business on.

Striking a Light.

In the days before the invention of friction matches the difficulty of procuring the light was so great that all pains were taken to prevent the flame from the hearth from going out. All winter long it was kept by covering the coal and brands with ashes at night. This was one of the domestic cares of our forefathers, and Homer alludes to the practice as common in his day, 3,000 years ago.

But fire could not be kept with comfort in the summer, and there would be times in the winter when the hearth would become cold. Then some coals must be brought from a neighbor's, or a new fire must be kindled in the house.

This latter process was usually accomplished by means of flint and steel. Most readers have no doubt seen a spark of fire struck out from a horse's shoe hitting a stone in the road, or from the shoes of sleigh runners grinding over rocks.

To obtain fire by this method a piece of steel, such as a file or rasp, was struck with a flint or a bit of white quartz from a granite ledge, and the spark was caught in tinder—charred cotton rags. The flint took musket, with a few grains of powder and some tinder in the pan, was looked upon by our grandmothers as a domestic utensil. Some times, on a clear day, a burning glass—a lens for collecting at one point the rays of the sun—was used.

The method of producing fire by rubbing together two dry sticks is known to most boys, but it has not been often adopted by civilized people. It belongs to the rude conditions of life.

In Father Capt. William Gill found practiced a more scientific method than any of these. The apparatus used consisted of a wooden cylinder, two and a half inches long by three-quarters of an inch in diameter. This he closed at one end, the handle being about the size of a quill pen, an air tight piston fit into this with a large, flat knob at the top. The other end of the piston is slightly hollowed out and a very small piece of tinder is placed in the cup thus formed.

To get this the cylinder is held in one hand, the piston inserted and pushed about half way down. To get this the cylinder is held in one hand, the piston inserted and pushed about half way down.

A very cheap blow is thus given

with the palm of the hand on the top of the knob. The hand must at the same time close on the knob and instantly withdraw the piston, when the tinder will be found alight. It requires skill to use the apparatus as well as science to invent it—Youth's Companion.

The Value of Salt.

Now that there is a prospect of salt being admitted duty free, I wish to make a few remarks to the farmers of the New York World, says a correspondent, on what I believe to be its incommensurable value. I have used it many years in the garden and on the farm in various ways, and believe it to be profitable to all who cultivate the soil. It is needless to speak of its many uses in the household or domestic economy, nor shall I urge the great advantage of supplying it to stock—cattle, sheep, hogs and horses. It is well known to be beneficial to these in keeping up good condition, and in the three last named helps to keep down internal parasites.

Salt, in moderate quantities, is good for the land—improves grass and grain and is good for heavily all vegetable crops. I have found it particularly good for onions, carrots and cauliflowers. Some seem to think it is only a stimulant; the same is said of lime. But that as it will improve the crops, salt, in some respects, seems to have opposite properties—to be in some measure paradoxical—for, while it preserves animal life, it hastens the decay of many vegetable substances, inasmuch that sprinkled through leaves or weeds, it helps to decompose them, and while heavy doses kill weeds and grass, daily distributed and mixed with the soil, it is an excellent fertilizer. This is why many people have an aversion to salting their land.

But what I chiefly wish to show is its property in destroying insects of almost every kind. Either alone or mixed with other substances it is an insecticide. Before the crop is committed to the ground it should be sown in its purity over the land wherein your insects generate in myriads. This done, one or two weeks before sowing the seed and thoroughly harrowed in, through the soil, it will be absorbed thereby and will not evaporate, but remain in the ground to perform a twofold operation. When applied to the growing grain it should be incorporated with lime and distributed evenly over the crop. Worms, maggots, grubs or other insects cannot breed or live in salted earth, and if the grubs or flukes, when making up this pile of compost in the spring, would add a good sprinkling of salt all through it, he would have little to complain of in the way of grubs or other insects eating the roots of his roses or carnations. There are other things exceptionally good for this purpose, but salt will effect the end desired.

As an instance of its immediate power on some insects, take any number of other earthworms or snails, make a pile of them and put a ring of salt around them. They will never cross the fence till they die. A sprinkling of salt over the pile will kill them in a few minutes.

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Dogs that Love Trades.

The dog corps, long since established in the French army, has been recently much increased, as efficient have these little soldiers become. At an early stage of the trials they gave satisfaction at advanced posts, sentries or hearing a stranger approaching even in the darkness, and quickly learning the difference between a friendly and a foreign uniform. The latest trick the military dog has learned is that of carrying dispatches between distant sections of an army or relays or reinforcements presumably advancing through hostile country. The system is an offshoot of the dog smuggler system, which is described in the current number of Blackwood's and the steps by which the animals are taught to understand what is wanted of them are best shown by references to that article.

The smuggler in broad day walks across the frontier, his dog by his side, leaving the latter at the house of his accomplice and returning without him. When night falls, the dog is given a beating and turned loose to find his way home. Next he has a small pocket fastened to his collar, and gradually the burden is increased. Then half a dozen or more are employed at the same time; the most intelligent being given no burden, but he may the more readily act as a scout for the others. He goes ahead, they keeping well back, till he gives them the signal that the coast is clear. The custom dog from its earliest years is made to play hide and seek with bags of coffee, rolls of lace, packing of tobacco, and the like. They do not bark, being taught to sit silently in ambush and give a low growl or simply rock up their ears and point the true direction of the advancing pack.

The French army dogs, manfully like the smuggler's dogs, mostly first they must be taken from point to point to find them again, when they get to understand the lie, and what is wanted of them, will find a distant column or command with little difficulty if given the general direction, unless it be at too great a distance, and carry messages to and fro with commendable zeal.—Scientific American.

Expresses Needed.

From an article entitled "Hard Times in the Confederacy" in the Century we quote the following: "In August, 1861, a private citizen's coat and vest, made of five yards of coarse Louisiana cloth, cost two hundred and thirty dollars, exclusive of the price paid for the making. The trimmings consisted of old calico and for the cutting and putting together, a country tailor charged fifty dollars. It is safe to say that the private citizen looked a veritable gey in his new suit, in spite of its heavy drain upon his pocket book.

"In January, 1862, the material for a lady's dress which, before the war would have cost ten dollars could not be bought for less than five hundred. The fashionable mind is unequal to the task of guessing how great a sum might have been had the bonnets 'straggled' through the lines; for in spite of patient self-sacrifice and unflinching devotion at the bedside of the wounded in the hospital, or in ministering to the needs of refugees and dependents at home, the Southern women of those days are credited with as keen an interest in the fashion as women everywhere in civilized lands are apt to be in those of paper. It was natural that they should be

so interested, even though the interest could be in the main not such beyond theory. Without it they often would have had a chance to see and to pass the scene. Any manly garment in the shape of cloth or leather or down which changed to come from the North was readily absorbed in the need of praise, and reproduced by hurried observation, so far as the accuracy of its details would admit.

"But fashion's rules were necessarily much relaxed in the Southern Confederacy so far as practice went when even such articles as pins brought through the blockade sold for twelve dollars a paper, and needles for ten, with not enough of either."

Pedal Adaptability.

The Eskimo dog has the snow shoe foot, the water dog the paddle foot, while the greyhound, for example, has a foot formed on the model best adapted to speed, that is to say, it is small, light and hard. But this modification of a foot to suit land, water or snow is to common an occurrence to cause the surprise it otherwise would, although there happens now and then a failure to adapt, which serves to emphasize the fact—as in the case of the deer, which, instead of being so modified that it can bear itself up on snowshoes, is obliged to let skill step in where modification fails to come. When the snow is soft it sinks helplessly in and flounders about as clumsily as any other animal less used to the feebly material; but when there is crust on the snow, as there generally is in the northern regions, even though that crust would sink under the same weight of horse flesh, the deer knows how to glide over it in safety. How much of an art this is can be best appreciated by watching how the light-footed cat will come to grip on the glancing surface of crusted snow. In spite of its sharp claws it will slip this way and that, and finally break through, where five times the weight of reindeer or mouse flesh would have skinned along with ease, speed and safety.—Scientific American.

Slightly coiled woolen articles, knitted or crocheted, may be made to look as well as new if they are carefully rubbed in flour. Cover them with flour and rub gently, as if washing, and the flour becomes dark. Take out the article and rub in clean flour until all soil is removed. Shake well and hang in the wind until no atom of flour remains in the wool. Of course one would not care to clean in this way articles that are worn next to the body but for shawls, capes and head coverings flour answers admirably.—Boston Budget.

Gianbatta Has Written 300 Books.

"I had the curiosity the other day," says a writer in the Pall Mall Gazette, "on turning over a volume of the British Museum Catalogue, to examine the library entries under the name of Gianbatta (light from William Buxton). The total number of them, exclusive of other editions and other copies, is 300. Of these, eight are in Italian, seven in French, five in German, two in Greek, two in Russian, two in Dutch, two in Welsh, one in Danish and one in Spanish. The diversity is curious in itself, but the number is not less remarkable. He is in consequence of his Gianbatta's place that at least half the entries are on theological subjects."

